

"RULE OF REASON" WILL BE GUIDE FOR GOVERNMENT

Anti-trust Policies to Be in Accord With Recent Decisions.

ADMINISTRATION VIEW EXPRESSED

Believed That No Attempt Will Be Made Before Regular Session of Congress to Enact Additional Legislation.

Harlan's Dissenting Opinion Discussed.

Will Undertake a Readjustment of Its Affairs

New York, May 30.—The American Tobacco Company will undertake in all good faith a readjustment of its affairs, as directed by the United States Supreme Court, according to an official statement carefully prepared by officers of the company and given out this afternoon by W. N. Fuller, the corporation's chief counsel.

"The Supreme Court in this case," reads the statement, "has said that the Sherman anti-trust law should be given an application more extensive than has been given in any other case. It has said that the American Tobacco Company is embraced within its terms. My clients, of course, will obey the law as now interpreted, and will, in good faith, undertake the readjustment of its affairs under the direction of the Circuit Court of the Southern District of New York, to which court the Supreme Court has remitted the matter for direction."

Said Wallace Nicoll, who assisted in presenting the case to the Supreme Court for the company:

"It is probable that a general plan will be agreed upon for the conducting of the business, as directed by the court. We shall prepare a plan which we shall consider unobjectionable to the court."

"This will require long planning and attention to detail, and it will be long before the full program will have been worked out."

Washington, May 30.—That the government means to formulate its anti-trust policies in accord with the "rule of reason," as laid down by the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust decisions, notwithstanding the vigorous dissents of Associate Justices Harlan and Brandeis, is the large number of bills introduced in the Senate to amend the Sherman anti-trust law, was made evident to-day.

Administration officials, after a day's consideration, and a day's study of the decision, and a thorough comparison with the Standard Oil decision, were agreed that the "rule of reason" is the new feature of the Supreme Court's interpretation of the law, and one member of the Cabinet, whose name has always been regarded as reflecting those of the administration, made a comparative statement to that effect.

A resolution calling upon the Attorney-General to inform the House whether he has undertaken criminal prosecution of the American Tobacco Company and its officers, was introduced to-day by Representative Bryan of Tennessee. If such prosecution has not been instituted, the Attorney-General is requested to explain his reasons.

In the opinion of friends of the administration, the tobacco decision indicates that there will be no attempt made for the present to amend the Sherman anti-trust law or to press for the enactment of other trust legislation. The movement for further anti-trust legislation probably will be made, if at all, at the regular session of Congress next December.

Close to Administration.

The statement above referred to was attributed to an official close to the administration. It follows in part:

"Justice Harlan, in his dissenting opinion in the tobacco case, objects vigorously to the application in the construction of the act of Congress of the 'rule of reason' to which attention was called by the Chief Justice. In his opinion in the Standard Oil case and again in the tobacco case."

"Justice Harlan declares that to insert by construction the word 'unreasonable' or 'undue' in the Sherman act is judicial legislation, and that, he says, has in language as clear as simple that there is no room whatever for construction, signified its purpose to forbid every restraint of trade in whatever form to whatever extent, whereas the court, in the Chief Justice's opinion, inserts in the law words which make Congress say that it means only to prohibit 'undue' restraint of trade. This he objects to as amounting to a reading into the act by judicial legislation, of an exception not placed there by the law-making branch of the government, and this, he contends, the court cannot, and ought not to do."

"But Justice Harlan has not always regarded the judicial function as excluding the right to interpret statutes in the light of reason, and to refuse a literal application to the words of the act where that would involve a manifest wrong. In the case of Church of the Holy Trinity against the United States the court had under consideration the act of Congress known as the Alien Immigration Act, passed February 26, 1885."

"The Church of the Holy Trinity in New York had made a contract with

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OUTLOOK ENCOURAGING

Pacification of Mexico Progressing to Satisfaction of Authorities.

Mexico City, May 30.—Pacification of the country, notwithstanding outbreaks here and there, is progressing to the satisfaction of the new authorities. President de la Barra regards the outlook as surpassing his most sanguine expectations. If he had doubts respecting the willingness of the scattered insurgents to abide by their peace agreement made at Juarez, they appear to have been dissipated by scores of reassuring telegrams which have reached the capital from all parts of the country.

From Toluca, Campeche, Chiapas, Tepic and other points messages have been received by Robles Dominguez, Madero's representative here, and by him transmitted to the chief executive. Madero's intention of the various rebel chiefs to respect the order of the revolutionary leaders.

According to figures compiled by Dominguez, there are at present 15,000 armed men who can be counted on to work for the establishment of peace under the new liberal regime.

CHANGES IN GOVERNORS

Juarez, Mexico, May 30.—Before another month passes it is probable that there will be changes in the personnel of the governors of nearly every one of the twenty-seven states of Mexico. This was the declaration of Francisco L. Madero, president-elect, who said that the installation of every one of the provincial governors soon would be followed by state elections.

Messages to Senator Madero from his friends in the new Cabinet report perfect accord with the President de la Barra and optimism for a successful administration.

Senator Madero regards the change of governors as essential to the restoration of complete tranquillity. Senator Madero to-night said he felt satisfied with the situation, and would leave on Friday for the national capital.

Senator Madero visited American soil to-day for the first time in several months. He was greeted by a throng of friends in El Paso, and to-night, with his staff, attended a dinner given by El Paso city officers to United States army officers.

GARROS IS IN LEAD

French Aviator Reaches Pisa, and Will Start Race to Rome.

Genoa, May 30.—Roland Garros, the French aviator, is now leading in the great Paris-to-Turin air race. He reached Pisa this evening, and will remain there until dawn, when he will start for Rome. His nearest rival in the first stage of the contest, Andre Beaumont, who beat him to Rome, is with a serious misfortune to-day, and is stalled at Allassio, about midway between Nice and Genoa. Frey, the German representative, got as far as Genoa, reaching there shortly after 6 P. M.

From Nice to Genoa, Garros was saluted all along the coast by soldiers, bugles, cannon shots and cheers from the crowd. When he arrived here, the enthusiasm was almost indescribable. Thousands of persons surrounded Garros and his aeroplane. The French and Italian flags and later flowers, with which the spectators decked those of the aviator, were torn off as mementos. Eventually troops were obliged to protect him.

AMERICANS HELD IN TEXAS

Aid of President Taft and Governor of Texas Is Sought.

San Antonio, Tex., May 30.—The aid of President Taft, Governor Clegg, Texas, and Philip C. Hanna, American consul-general at Monterrey, Mexico, is being sought in an effort to secure the release of William L. Dunne, the former San Antonio newspaper man, who was arrested at Monterrey, and the two men, it is charged, were concerned in a plot against Francisco I. Madero, the former Provisional President of Mexico. R. R. Smith, a member of the Texas Legislature, to-day sent a message to Mr. Hanna, and also one to the President, in which he stated that Dunne is a plot, and that his detention is a violation of the law. Replies to the messages have not been received. Governor Clegg was asked to take up the affair with Senator Madero.

LEE IS NOT OVERLOOKED

Capital Employes Places Flowers on Statue of Great Southerner.

Washington, D. C., May 30.—Determined to honor the bronze statue of Robert E. Lee, in the Statuary Hall of the Capitol, should not go without its wreath of laurels on Decoration Day, the capital employes, who are usually decorated, laid Grayson, of Virginia, an employee of the document room, placed a beautiful arrangement of flowers on the statue. Although there was no flag on the figure of the gallant Virginian, as was the case with the other statues, the ties who are represented in Statuary Hall, the flowers are there, the grateful faith and loyalty of Mr. Grayson. He was not overlooked. P. H. McGee.

BOTH EXPECT SETTLEMENT

Southern Railway Officials and Firemen Still in Conference.

Washington, May 30.—Representatives of approximately 2,000 firemen on the Southern Railway, who are demanding higher wages, together with officials of the Southern, to-day again appeared before the Government Arbitration Board, in an effort to effect an amicable adjustment. Both sides held long conferences with mediators, but they announced no conclusions. The firemen still contend they will not accept anything under the 20 per cent increase, and will strike if the employers are not able to solve the problem.

YACHT STILL AGROUND

All Efforts to Float E. C. Benedict's Yacht Have Failed.

Havana, Cuba, May 30.—A wireless message received this evening from E. C. Benedict's yacht, Virginia, reports that she is stuck in the new cut, Cay Light. All efforts to float the yacht have failed. The Benedict party then boarded the Herrera Line steamer Juan Alonzo, which is in the attempt to pull off the Virginia.

The Julian Alonzo is due here late to-night. After procuring additional cables this steamer will return to the stranded yacht, to assist the two tugboats which are now standing by.

RHINEBOT IS SENTENCED

Former Governor of Moscow Charged With Misappropriation of Funds.

Moscow, Russia, May 30.—Major-General Rhinebot to-day was sentenced by the Senate tribunal to imprisonment for one year and the loss of his civil rights for the misappropriation of government funds during his term as Governor of Moscow.

NO PLANS CHANGED BY COURT RULING

Tobacco Factories Still Ready to Build on Bigger Scale.

GREAT INDUSTRY GOT START HERE

Richmond Tobacco Products Known and Sold Throughout the World—Millions Invested and Thousands of People Employed—Silent on Decision.

Exactly how Richmond's largest industry will be affected by the United States Supreme Court's order directing the reorganization of the American Tobacco Company as a combination illegally restraining trade remains to be seen, but those closest to the local situation believe that there will be little or no effect upon the business as now conducted. The various branches know how far they may go, and what they must not do. The rights of independent manufacturers are better secured, and they are relieved of certain oppressive methods which have prevailed in past years.

Certainly the tobacco interests do not appear to be apprehensive. The American Tobacco Company is erecting just outside of South Richmond enormous storage barns for housing tobacco by wholesale. The R. A. Patterson Tobacco Company is having plans drawn for a new warehouse in the West End. The R. J. Reynolds Company yesterday secured permission to add another story to a warehouse it is erecting for handling sun-cured leaf, and it is openly hinted by the tobacco representatives that the great Durham concern may shortly begin the manufacturing of its product here as well as at Durham, Richmond being the centre of the sun-cured leaf. The independents are equally optimistic.

Not only is the handling and manufacture of tobacco Richmond's greatest industry, but it is Richmond's greatest advertiser. The products of one of a dozen well known brands of the world, obscure shops and the inferior of China advertise in flaming posters cigarettes made in this town. There are few important points in Europe where one may not secure any of the famous brands of tobacco. Richmond tobacco, the smoke of which goes up daily in every nation under the sun. Every sailor in the United States Navy has his allowance of Richmond-made chewing tobacco. More than 2,000 operatives are employed directly on the pay rolls of tobacco factories, while thousands of others are engaged in handling, stemming and jobbing, and in manufacturing accessories such as tin cans, wooden and pasteboard boxes, bags, licorice, chewing gum and snuff.

In a statement of Richmond business conditions for 1910 prepared by J. H. Whitely, it was shown that in the manufacture of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and cheroots, there were in Richmond thirty-three plants, employing 1,966 hands, with a capital of \$2,910,250, and sales last year of \$6,115,150. Smokeless tobacco, including chewing tobacco, manufacturing institutions numbered seventeen, employing 3,954 hands, with a capital of \$3,995,000, and total sales in 1910 of \$15,235,175. Factories engaged in making tin and paper boxes for tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, numbered twenty-seven, employing 1,825 hands, with a capital of \$952,200, and sales aggregating \$4,216,225. Exact figures of the jobbing trade in tobacco are not available, as much of it is handled by wholesale and grocery houses and not reported separately.

Loose leaf sales on the Richmond warehouses during 1910 for all grades of tobacco exceeded 15,000,000 pounds, more than for any other city. The value of the packages of tobacco changed hands, the packages averaging more than 1,000 pounds, making fully 30,000,000 pounds handled here last year in packages. Low leaf sales, however, sales in Virginia and Carolina tobacco made the total trading on the Richmond market in 1910 exceed 50,000,000 pounds, which does not include large amounts of Cuban, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and other foreign tobacco brought here for use in manufacturing various grades of Burley cigarettes and cigars.

CHAMBER STATEMENT

A Chamber of Commerce bulletin issued to-day says of Richmond's tobacco industry:

"Besides having the largest cigarette factory in the world and the finest and largest cigar factory, there is also manufacturing here the bulk of the finest cut plug tobacco sold in the United States, the brands of which are famous all over this country."

"Richmond has the head offices of the Imperial Tobacco Company of England, and of the J. W. Benson tobacco company in this country. It is also one of the principal storage handling and manufacturing points of the American Tobacco Corporation. All of the leaf tobacco from this section of the country used by the Italian Tobacco Company and Spanish governments is handled through Richmond by representatives of these countries, while large quantities of leaf tobacco are shipped by individual concerns all over the world."

SOURCE OF WEALTH

For generations Richmond has been the centre of tobacco handling and manufacturing for the South, many of the great fortunes of the older Richmond families having been founded on the trade in tobacco or its preparation for the market. Several of the older Richmond families, including the great cigarette industry established by Major Lewis Ginter, were among those which formed the nucleus of the tobacco trust, and one after another many of the Richmond factories have either been acquired by or affiliated with the trust. To a large extent the factories here are now managed by agents of the great New Jersey corporation. When first formed, a number of prominent

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PRESIDENT URGES AVOIDANCE OF WAR

Makes Plea for Peace in Address at Arlington.

COST IS GREATER THAN BENEFITS

Points to Changed Views Regarding Fighting of Duels, and Thinks This Should Apply to Nations—Celebration Most Impressive Washington Has Seen.

Washington, D. C., May 30.—Under the shaded arches of the Arlington National Cemetery President Taft spoke to-day, not so much as the friend of peace, but as the enemy of war. Thousands of veterans tramped the hot asphalt of the capital streets, crossed the Potomac and trudged the dusty roads to Arlington to hear the President speak. Thousands of others came in automobiles and by street cars, and when Mr. Taft, with Secretary of War Stimson, came whizzing up to the vine-covered amphitheatre, there were fully 19,000 people in the seats and crowded about the speakers' stand. It was probably the most impressive and most largely attended Memorial Day celebration Washington has seen.

"Far be it from me," said the President, "to minimize in any way by these suggestions the debt we owe to the men buried here, who carried on the successful struggle that resulted in the abolition of the cancer of slavery, and which seemed irremediable, save by such an awful slaughter of the nation's youth and manhood."

"I shall not stop to discuss whether it might have been possible to accomplish the same end by other, less cruel methods. Whether that be true or not, the supreme sacrifice of these men, who lie about us, in the cause of advancing humanity can never be lessened or obscured by such a suggestion. But the hour, at which I am speaking, is not the hour of the standing armies of Europe and the regular army of this country furnishes, nor do I deny the incidental benefits that may grow out of the exigencies and sequelae of war. But when the books are balanced, the awful horrors of either internecine or international strife far outweigh the benefits that may be traced to it."

"Let us leave this beautiful city of the national capital, therefore, with the deepest gratitude to the men whose valorous deeds we celebrate and whose memories we cherish with the tenderest appreciation of the value of the discipline we see in the standing armies of Europe and the regular army of this country furnishes, nor do I deny the incidental benefits that may grow out of the exigencies and sequelae of war. But when the books are balanced, the awful horrors of either internecine or international strife far outweigh the benefits that may be traced to it."

It was not so long ago, the President said, when an insult by one man to another in the same social class could only be wiped out in blood, and that was the only way possible to avoid a duel that might end in blood. But now, progressed away from that idea, he said.

NO UNRIGHTEOUS PEACE

Roosevelt Stirs Memorial Day Crowd by Denouncing 'False Apostles.'

New York, May 30.—Theodore Roosevelt stood beside General Daniel Sickles, the only surviving division commander of the Civil War, at Grant's Tomb this afternoon, and issued a Memorial Day throng to long applause by denouncing of "false apostles of peace."

The gathering to tumultuous cheers, with the declaration that unrighteous peace was a greater evil than war.

"I believe in national and international peace," he said, "but I stand for it only as the hand-maiden of justice. Do not be misled by the appeals of men who want peace. You men recall that in the days of '61 there were cries for peace, but there was no peace. There was a man who said that war was the greatest of all evils, but I believe that unrighteous peace is a greater evil. You are not to be led by the false apostles of peace, who who defied the lie told in '61, when that lie was told in the name of peace."

"If I stand for social and industrial peace, when it is right, but not when men riot and use dynamite. Those men who pursue riotous methods and use dynamite in their efforts to win

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Tour of Future Admirals

In next Sunday's Times-Dispatch John Elfrith Watkins will have a tour of the forthcoming cruise of the cadets at West Point, during which they will visit Ireland, Germany and Norway, including a trip to Morocco. This will be the second time in the history of the academy that a cruise has been made to Europe in steam battleships.

BRYAN ATTACKS PARTY LEADERS

Criticizes Democrats Who Favor Raw Wool Tariff.

SAYS ARGUMENT IS SUBTERFUGE

Warns Against Drift Toward Protective Policy, and Declares There Is No Reason for Favoritism to a Few Sheep-Raisers—Voters Will Have to Be Consulted.

Washington, D. C., May 30.—William Jennings Bryan to-day took exception to the program of his party in the House, and criticized sharply the majority of the Democrats who have agreed to support the revised tariff schedules on wool and woolen goods. The criticism is contained in a statement given out by Representative Harrison, of New York. Chairman Underwood, of the Ways and Means Committee, contented himself with the declaration that despite Mr. Bryan's stand, the revised tariff would go through the Democratic caucus with a two-thirds majority.

"The Democratic voters," said Mr. Bryan, "know that all needed revenue can be raised in less oppressive ways, and they know the argument that the tariff in wool, proposed as a revenue tariff, is merely a subterfuge employed because those who employ it are ashamed to say that they favor protection."

Nebraska warned against the drift of Democrats toward a protective policy, which he said is most marked in those Democrats who have "among their constituents, influential beneficiaries of the system."

"The Republicans want protection on wool because they believe in the principle of protection," he declared.

"Let no Democrat advocate of a tax on wool masquerade behind the pretense that he is voting for a revenue tariff; let him not add hypocrisy to the sin which he commits against his party."

Evokes No Comment.

This criticism, apparently directed at the party leaders in the House, evoked no comment except the suggestion that the votes in the caucus would disclose what Mr. Bryan had only one-third of the Democrats in the House behind him.

Mr. Bryan insisted if protection was to be accepted as a Democratic doctrine, that it be accepted openly, and applied to everything and to all sections. He said there was no reason for favoritism to a few sheep raisers, at the expense of all who wear woolen clothing.

Before the Democratic party is finally committed to the doctrine of protection," he declared, "it will be necessary to consult the voters of the party, and it may be well to remember that the voters of all parties are braver than the politicians. The Republican voters were brave enough to turn out a lot of Republican Aldriches; why reason have our Democratic congressmen to think that Democratic voters are less courageous?"

Mr. Bryan's defiance to-day of the party leaders in the House, has caused intense interest in the tariff. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Underwood, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was insistent to-night in the prediction that the revenue wool bill will be approved by a big majority.

"In my judgment," said Mr. Underwood in answer to Mr. Bryan, "this statement is unjust and unfair to the members of the Ways and Means Committee. The Democratic representatives in Congress will support the bill."

SCHEDULE CUT IN HALF

"The Ways and Means Committee have cut in half the whole wool schedule. They have reduced the duties on manufactured goods as low as they were under the Wilson bill, and they have cut the duty on raw wool was placed on the free list. In that reduction, they have fallen short of \$10,000,000, and it was necessary in order to secure this revenue to place a revenue tax on raw wool imported into the United States."

"If the Wilson bill, which Mr. Bryan voted for, was an honest reduction of the tariff in the interest of the people, a bill that reduces the taxes on wool goods, which the people buy as low as under the Wilson bill, for export, and advocated, certainly cannot be a protective measure from this standpoint."

The fact that in reducing these taxes on woolen goods, we have levied a small tax on the manufacturers, does not in any way increase the burden to the purchasers of woolen goods."

The Democratic leader explained that the party and the committee are confronted with a deficiency in the treasury, that the government needs more money, and that the income tax is as yet unratified. He said the committee, in reducing the tariff, has to so write the schedules that they would bring at least as much revenue as under the present law.

JUDGMENT IS RESERVED

Suit of "Irene Osgood" Against Her Husband Ends.

London, May 30.—The suit of "Irene Osgood," the American authoress, for a judicial separation from her husband, Robert Harborough Sherard, the English author, was ended this afternoon. Judgment was reserved. The judge twice attempted to arrange a settlement of the suit but failed.

AWAIT MICHAEL'S REPLY

No Answer to Cablegram Sent in Day Portrait Case.

Washington, D. C., May 30.—Officials of the State Department practically admit their inability at this time, in the absence of direct information from William H. Michael, consul-general at Calcutta, India, to explain the apparent discrepancy of \$1,600 in the voucher and the amount paid the artist for the oil portrait of Justice William H. Day, former Secretary of State. Albert Rosenthal, the artist who painted the portrait, testified before the House investigating committee, that he received \$850 for his work from Mr. Michael, then chief clerk of the State Department. He also testified that Mr. Denby, who succeeded Mr. Michael as chief clerk of the State Department, showed him a voucher of \$2,450 for the portrait. Mr. Denby is now consul-general at Vienna.

The officials of the State Department admit that the records of the department simply show the entry of \$2,450 in this transaction, with a notation that \$850 of that amount was paid to Mr. Rosenthal for the portrait of the ex-Secretary of State, and that the remainder was disbursed by the chief clerk under the direction of the Secretary of State. Senator Root was Secretary of State at the time Mr. Michael was chief clerk of the department.

In order to supply the House committee with more detailed information in regard to the transaction, Secretary Knox yesterday sent a cablegram to Mr. Michael at Calcutta, instructing him to cable an explanation of the matter, particularly with reference to the disbursement of the \$1,600 accounted for except in general terms. The State Department was closed to-day, but it was stated by the officials there that no reply had been received from the consul-general, and that none was looked for before to-morrow at the earliest.

CELEBRATION AT YORKTOWN

Suggestion of Proposed Jubilee Enthusiastically Received.

Washington, May 30.—A great national peace celebration upon the occasion of the 130th anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to General Washington, at Yorktown, on October 19, 1781, under the auspices of the Washington Memorial Association, is the project of Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, of New York, president of the association. It is known to have suggested to President Taft, at a conference at the White House yesterday.

Mrs. Dimock came to Washington yesterday to keep an appointment with the President. To the President and to others in this city, she made known her plans for the organization of a national peace celebration at Yorktown next October. She is believed to have received encouragement.

FATHER AND SON SLAIN

Two Arrests Made and Posses Is Searching for a Third Man.

San City, Ind., May 30.—James and Matthew White, father and son, were slain in the house of an early neighbor this morning. One of the sons, also of this city, is in jail, charged with the crime, while a posse, under the direction of the sheriff, is searching for an unidentified man, alleged to have been with Wilson at the time of the slaying.

Will White, a son of James White, was arrested this morning for alleged complicity in the killing. It is stated that the slaying took place at the home of the Whites, near the town of San City. The Whites were ordered out of the White home by the sheriff, and the slaying took place. James White, who was eighty years old, ordered them out. A few minutes later, the aged man was fatally shot. Matthew, who was twenty-two, was shot down within the hour. Matthew was shot down at almost the same time.

ASKS FOR INFORMATION

Resolution in House Concerning Treatment of Jews in Russia.

Washington, May 30.—A resolution introduced to-day by Representative Harrison, of New York, directs the Secretary of State to inform the House whether Russia has made any progress looking to its modification of the discrimination against the American passport in the hands of the American Jew.

"My fear is," said Mr. Harrison, "that the new policy of St. Petersburg is put forth as a test of the indignation of the American people against Russia's treatment of our Jewish citizens. Even if the report is true, it should in no way interfere with our determination to secure an abrogation of our treaty of 1832 with Russia."

WITHOUT USE OF KNIFE

Remarkable Surgical Operation Performed by Pittsburgh Physician.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 30.—Delegates to the American Laryngological Association, who were in the city for a surgical operation, witnessed a remarkable operation performed by Dr. Chevalier Jackson, of Pittsburgh, without the use of a knife, removed a tumor from the larynx of a young woman, who had been suffering for years. The instrument used was a laryngoscope, to which was attached a thin, flexible light tube, and minute forceps. The tube was inserted down the patient's throat, and the clip was removed after about an hour's work.

FINAL RESPECTS TO DIAZ

Former Mexican President Greets Members of Consular Corps.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, May 30.—The consular corps, representing sixteen countries and headed by William W. Harron, dean of the corps, paid their last respects to General Diaz this morning. The ex-President greeted all most cordially and had a pleasant word for each.

The general Diaz, accompanied by Senora Diaz, Porfirio Diaz's wife, and five grandchildren and other more or less members of the family, will go away tomorrow morning for Spain the same night or the following day.

GATES SAILS FOR EUROPE

Declines to Discuss His Recent Testimony Before Congressional Committee.

New York, May 30.—John W. Gates sailed for Europe to-day without a word to say about his testimony given before the congressional committee investigating the United States Steel Corporation, when he declared the sale of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the Federal Government was "forced." Mr. Gates declined to be interviewed on his departure, and was given out that he would be away for three months.

HONORS OF GREAT MOTOR RACE WON BY RAY HARROUN

One Life Is Sacrificed and Several Men Injured.

COURSE GUARDED BY MILITIAMEN

Cars Handled in Masterly Fashion, and 85,000 People, Wild With Excitement, Witnessed Contests—Prizes Amounting to \$40,000 Go to Winning Drivers.

Motor Speedway, Minneapolis, Ind., May 30.—One life was sacrificed and several men were injured to-day in the first 500 miles motor race on a speedway. The great test of skill and endurance, which was won by Ray Harroun, driving a Marmon car, in 6:41.88, Ralph Mulford, with a Lozier, finished second, and David Bruce-Brown drove a Fiat to third place.

Many thousands of spectators witnessed the race, which started at 10 o'clock this morning, with forty pilots in the contest.

In the most serious accident of the day, S. P. Dickson, of Chicago, mechanic for Arthur Greiner, driving an Amplex, lost his life by an upset on the back stretch. The Amplex was in its thirtieth mile when the rim of one of the front wheels flew off. The car twisted and hopped about on the track, hurled Greiner and Dickson from their seats. Dickson was thrown against a fence twenty feet from the car and terribly mangled. He was killed instantly. Greiner was knocked unconscious, but after he had been revived at the field hospital, it was found that his only injury was a fractured arm. Then followed a series of accidents, which thrilled the immense crowd. Men injured in the mishaps were:

Dave Lewis, mechanic for Teddy Tetzlaff (Lozier), right leg broken near hip.

Harry Knight, driver of Westcott, was bruised and possibly internal injuries.

John T. Glover, Knight's mechanic, body bruised.

Bob Evans, mechanic for Jack Tower (Jackson), body bruised when leaving car.

John Wood, mechanic for Joe Jagersberger (Case), run over and bruised after leaping from car.

The crowd was too big to be controlled by the company of militia, and the police, who were called in, were posted about the grounds. The spectators swarmed across the infield when Dickson was killed, and pressed close about his body, and that of the unconscious Greiner. Soldiers had to club the crowd to clear a space for the surgeons when the ambulance arrived.

The throng was wild with excitement after the first accident, and rushed back and forth over the field when other accidents were reported from one point or another around the 21.2-mile track.

At the 150-mile mark Bruce-Brown set a new record, regardless of classification. His time was 1:59:12, as against Dawson's old mark of 2:01:09.

Harron Takes Lead.

Harron took the lead in the 100th mile, and the race took on from what had appeared to be a parade of machines. Then cars began to cast tires, burned out by the fierce grind over the brick pavement. Steering gears began to give way. In front of the grandstand, Joe Jagersberger's Case car got away from the track and switched back and forth across the track. Wood, the mechanic, leaped out and fell. The car passed over him, but all averted as he lay on his back, and staggered from the track, except Harry Knight's Westcott. This car plunged to the inner fence, threw out Knight and Glover, and careened against Herbert Lytle's Apperson, turning it over.

When the race was half over, Louis Disbrow's Pope-Hartford threw a tire at the entrance of the home stretch, and swerved in front of Tetzlaff's Lozier. In the collision, the rear wheels of Disbrow's car were torn off, and the Lozier turned turtle. Tetzlaff's mechanic was caught under the car and his leg broken. Hysterical screams of women started a small stampede in the grandstand when Lurman's Benz cast a tire into the air, and over the retaining wall.

Harron kept in front, earning shouts of encouragement. He was swept into the home stretch on his last lap, and Starter Wagner gave him the finishing flag, the speedway rang with applause.

At the end of the first 100 miles, Bruce-Brown led, followed by Tetzlaff third. At 150 miles, Harron took second place. From 190 miles, Harron held the lead to the end. Bruce-Brown and Mulford fluctuated in the second and third places, from 400 to 450 miles, and even the judges were certain until the last lap, who would take second place.

Bruce-Brown and Mulford were at all stages of the race contenders for the lead, and a delay of more than the changing time by Harron would have meant certain loss of the contest.

Toward the end of the race, the three leaders were little more than three seconds apart. All three handed their cars in masterly fashion.

First Ten to Finish.

The first ten winners of the race with their winning times follow:

Ray Harroun (Marmon), 6:41.88.

Ralph Mulford (Lozier), 6:50.00.

D. Bruce-Brown (Fiat), 6:50.00.

Spencer Wishart (Mercedes), 7:00.00.

Ralph De Palma (Simplex), 7:15.00.

Charles Berry (National), 7:30.00.

W. H. Turner (Amplex), 8:00.00.

Harry Cobe (Jackson), 8:00.00.